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Frazer, J. G. *Totemism and Exogamy*. 4 vols. Pp. xxxiii, 2181. Price \$16.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

There is to-day a widespread popular interest in the material achievements of other and earlier peoples. Vast collections of weapons, utensils, clothing, sculpture, have been gathered and splendidly housed. The development of man's intellect, his beliefs, explanations, superstitions has, save in a few special groups, received much less attention. This is hardly a compliment to our intelligence, though it may be a tribute to the power of our own beliefs in checking investigation lest we lose some of the reverence for the assumed finality of conventional dogma. Hence it is that men like the author of this great study have received far less attention than they deserve.

The scheme of the present work is as follows: In Volume I there is a reprint of an earlier study long since out of print, "Totemism," first issued in 1887, and two articles from the "Fortnightly Review." The new work begins on page 173, under the title "An Ethnographical Survey of Totemism." Australia is discussed throughout the balance of the first volume. In the second volume, New Guinea, Melanania, India, Africa, etc., are considered while Volume III is devoted to the Americas. A great mass of valuable evidence is presented.

In Volume IV the evidence given in the earlier volumes is summarized and the conclusions stated. This is followed by nearly one hundred and fifty pages of later notes and corrections, an index and maps of countries considered.

"Totemism is an intimate relation which is supposed to exist between a group of kindred people on the one side and a species of natural or artificial objects on the other side, which objects are called the totems of the human group." It is hard, practically impossible, to explain in detail the relationship, so varying is the interpretation in different groups. Totemism "is a crude superstition, the offspring of undeveloped minds, indefinite, illogical, inconsistent." The relationship is one of "friendship and kinship." The savage considers "the totems" . . . "as his friends and relations, his fathers, his brothers, and so forth." "Totemism is an identification of a man with his totem, whether his totem be an animal, a plant, or what not." Totems are honored but are not worshiped. In origin it is not a system of religion though it may lead to it for we find the religious aspect only among somewhat advanced groups. Among many peoples the totem may never be eaten while among others it is a solemn duty to eat the totem. Probably the latter is the older custom and later the idea that it was better not to kill and eat the totem arose.

In general—there are some marked exceptions—the totemic clan is also exogamous—it must marry outside of itself and into other totems. After long discussion the author concludes that exogamy did not grow out of totemism, but had an independent origin. Later, a fusion has sometimes occurred. The two systems often exist independently, one in one tribe, one in another. Without attempting here to outline the evidence Dr. Frazer finally decided that totemism is really based on man's ignorance of the part played by the male in generation. It is an attempt to explain paternity.

The history of the theories about exogamy is given with special attention to McLennan and Westermarck. The real clue he thinks was suggested by Morgan as a scheme to abolish the marriage of blood relatives. Dr. Frazer feels that this was the origin in Australia as well as in America.

Whether the author has stated the explanation in final terms is relatively unimportant. We cannot know too much of social origins. This is a most valuable discussion. The special student will read it all—the general reader will find the fourth volume sufficient. No reference library can afford to be without these volumes. They represent a great amount of careful study, monumental in character.

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Hall, J. P., and Andrews, J. De W. *American Law and Procedure.* 14 vols.

Pp. ccxlviii, 5912. Chicago: LaSalle Extension University.

Of the fourteen volumes constituting this monumental work, the first twelve were prepared under the editorial supervision of James Parker Hall, dean of the University of Chicago Law School. The remaining two volumes were written by James DeWitt Andrews, formerly of the Law Faculty of Northwestern University.

The work was designed to give a "brief, but accurate account of the principal doctrines of American law, in such form that they may be readily comprehensible not only to lawyers but to intelligent readers without technical training."

Volume I opens with a short prefatory note, and an interesting introduction. This introduction discusses the meaning, sources and classification of law, and gives, moreover, an outline of English legal history and an explanation of the use of judicial precedents. Volume I also treats of Contracts, Quasi Contracts and Agency. Volume II takes up Torts and Domestic Relations; Volume III, Criminal Law and Procedure and Sales; Volume IV, Personal Property, Bailments, Patents, Copyrights, etc., and Landlord and Tenant; Volume V, Real Property, Mining and Immigration Law; Volume VI, the Law and Practice relating to Wills, Equity and Trusts; Volume VII, Negotiable Instruments, Guaranty and Suretyship, Insurance and Banking; Volume VIII, Partnership, Corporations and Carriers; Volume IX, Public Corporations, Public Officers, Extraordinary Remedies and Conflict of Laws; Volume X, International Law, Damages, Judgments, etc., and Bankruptcy; Volume XI, Evidence, Pleading and Practice and Legal Ethics; and Volume XII, Constitutional Law. Volume XIII consists of a lengthy treatise on Jurisprudence and Legal Institutions. Volume XIV contains an article on Statutory Construction, a Glossary and a copious Index.

From the foregoing is apparent something of the editors' plan of treating the vast field they set out to cover. They are to be commended for paying special heed to the philosophic aspects of legal study. The work is aimed not only to afford information to those seeking it, but also